

# Honolulu Star-Bulletin

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SATURDAY . . . . . JUNE 30, 1917.

## For Greater Honolulu

This edition of the Star-Bulletin marks the fifth anniversary of Honolulu's afternoon paper. The anniversary itself, and its commemoration, is merely an incident in the larger progress of Honolulu and Hawaii. The celebration, if it may be so called, is not that of an individual business institution, but of the community.

Five years is a brief period in the life of an individual, briefer in the life of a city, but in five years Honolulu has had a period of remarkable growth.

It is a growth not readily realized by the casual observer, scarcely more by the old resident than by the comparative newcomer, for all of us tend to get into channels of daily activity largely eliminating contact with most sections of the city. The man with an auto motors along the main streets and a few of the best-paved side streets and highways. He seldom if ever gets into the more isolated portions of the city. The man without an auto travels along the route of the car-line.

Thus it happens that few realize how the city has expanded in five years. It has passed through most of the stages of a country town and in many respects now fairly deserves to be called a modern city. It has the banks and trust companies, the downtown retail center, the beginnings of a wholesale and marketing district; it has the harbor, wharves and sea-traffic; it has the schools, churches and benevolent institutions; it has the parks and playgrounds; it has the handsome residential districts; it has the public utilities—all factors in a real city.

Another sign of attainment to city stature—it has totally outgrown its street improvements and methods of five years ago, and is outgrowing some of its utilities. It has stretched its finances to the breaking-point in an effort to do only a part of what should be done in public administration and improvement.

Most of us have known in a general way that Honolulu has gone ahead in the last half decade. Yet no one, no matter how familiar with the city from daily observation, could fully realize how rapidly Honolulu is stretching out in all directions except by the collection and intelligent analysis of the facts and figures along many lines, which is precisely what this edition of Honolulu aims to furnish.

Just as the Good Roads Edition of a few weeks ago was a presentation of facts centering attention on the need for definite road legislation and for additional funds, so this Progress Edition is a presentation of facts to center attention on the need of careful, active and public-spirited city planning, immediately and consistently, that Honolulu's growth may be rightly directed. All the latent energy, all the possibilities, in this vigorous, healthy, opportunity-blessed young city demand outlet and development in the right directions.

There is no need now to cry down all the splendid work for Honolulu which brainy, talented men and women have done in the past. Yet so rapidly is the city growing that most calculations of the past have gone wrong because they were based on a city in size already outstripped by this. Honolulu is "bursting at the seams." Streets are reaching out in every direction, feelers of traffic and commerce. With new streets and roads steadily radiating from the central section, our present streets are badly kept. Nothing could speak more emphatically, of a city bursting at the seams than dusty, weedy main thoroughfares. Water and sewer systems are admittedly inadequate. Public buildings are ridiculously so.

These things are facts just as much as the prosperity in business; just as much as the increase in bank deposits; just as much as the increase in incomes; just as much as the increased tonnage in

### A LOAN BY THE PEOPLE.

From what can be learned, the Liberty Loan, reaching the billions mark in record time, very clearly showed that the American people are truly patriotic, even when their pocket-books are affected.

The gathering of patriotic dollars has not been a "stand and deliver" proposition. The people have not even been asked to "donate" their money. They have simply been asked for a loan of it, for which their Uncle Samuel will pay them interest at a fairly good rate, and also hand over the principal when due with never a qualm.

Taking the sale of Liberty Bonds locally as a criterion for the rest of the country, the "little fellow" has had just as much chance at the plum as the "big fellow," and he has taken his chance early and often.

It is believed that statistics from the mainland will show that the bulk of the Liberty Loan went to those who have no hoarded millions or even thousands, and that is as it should be.

After Zimmermann's colossal blundering in the Mexican plot, it is no surprise to hear that the German foreign office is implicated in sending bombs to blow up Norwegian ships. As usual, the effect is a boomerang for Germany. The clumsy intrigues in the United States did absolutely no good to the German cause and formed one potent reason why the United States is allied as an enemy of the Central Powers. Yet the present-day German diplomacy cannot learn by experience.

sugar and the really marvellous efficiency of mill and field work on the plantations.

No city on earth has better natural advantages than Honolulu to be clean, well-kept and well-equipped in every important particular. And, except in a few particulars, the city is approximating that desirable status. Unfortunately, it is the few exceptions, such as badly-kept streets and lack of public buildings, which are the most prominent and the most irritating flaws in the crystal.

The value of such a symposium of progress-facts as are published today is that it strengthens—or should strengthen—determination to quicken the city's pace in improvements.

Growth such as Honolulu's has proved to be means one of two things—either Honolulu will drift aimlessly along, indifferent and ready to accept inadequate service and country-town conditions, or Honolulu will get a grip on itself and the situation, attack its problems resolutely, and make this city the most nearly ideal spot on the Pacific.

With nothing less than the rightful title of "Model City of the Pacific" should we be content. It is ours for the winning. It is ours for the making.

Some of the articles in today's edition deal with obvious needs, and with needs less obvious but quite as important. Some of the articles by the mere statement of fact show how energetically we must move to keep the city abreast of its necessities in facilities and service.

No mere talking will do it. The task takes plenty of real work—courageous, determined and aggressive work. Work of the kind that makes a man set his teeth, square his jaws and his shoulders and "pitch in." Work of the kind that does not know defeat, fear criticism or stop for ridicule. Work that is good humored but not slackly easy-going. Work that appeals to the best qualities in every fellow-citizen and endeavors to enlist these in the common effort. Work of a team-mate, not a "kicker," of a leader but not a taskmaster.

There are opportunities for such service on every side. Any man of average intelligence who really wishes to help his city will have no difficulty in finding ways in which to do it.

No effort has been made in this issue to cover the entire territory. That is a task of magnitude beyond anything here attempted. Yet it is well to mention that every island is moving steadily ahead. The towns all over this group and the counties are advancing. Honolulu must look to its laurels in more than one particular. Hilo was building concrete streets when Honolulu was still discussing them. Maui's quick grasp of the food emergency and practical steps to increase food crops is a splendid piece of work. Kauai's good roads have long been the model referred to by businessmen and engineers. There are a few instances of many that might be cited.

On its fifth anniversary, the Star-Bulletin extends to its thousands of readers the heartiest of good wishes. These past five years have been good to Hawaii. They have been years of constant growth for this paper. During the past two weeks countless friends, hearing of plans for the anniversary number, took occasion to congratulate us on rounding out this period of development. That has been very pleasant. It is pleasant to look forward to the future, for the Star-Bulletin has the most absolute faith in a destiny for Honolulu such as now may merely be visioned in hope and imagination. That the Star-Bulletin and Hawaii may continue to grow, and in as friendly and cordial a relationship as has existed for the past five years, is the wish and confident expectation of those who make this paper and today are celebrating an anniversary in that work.

Why the girls' probation officer, Miss Agnes Maynard, should not be raised from \$100 to \$125 a month when salary increases are given men who deserve it much less than this useful woman is something the community would like to learn. The outgoing board of supervisors had no trouble in finding more money for office-holders with votes. Miss Maynard has no vote but she is doing more than a man's work—the work of a devoted woman—and three circuit judges have united in asking that their salary be increased. Think it over, gentlemen of the board!

Illustrating the suddenness with which sugar prices are jumping now, is what appears in inaccuracy in sugar statistics on one of the special section pages today. The price of sugar jumped to over six cents after certain calculations had been made, printed and put on the press, so that in the value of Hawaii's 1917 sugar crop, estimated tonnage, based on current figures appears a discrepancy, the revised figures being used in one place, though, owing to early printing of the section, it was impossible to correct some statistics already run off.

The supervisors-elect are apparently bent on economy. The suggestion that the city economize in the use of autos is timely. There is no reason why at least one of the present machines should not be eliminated and the rest made to do extra duty. The city autos now stand idle too much of the time or are used for purposes not strictly municipal.

Evidently the British are going to see it through

## HAWAII GUARD ENTERS NEW ERA AS REORGANIZATION IS OPERATIVE

Members Look for Call to Federal Service Any Time Under Latest Order

On July 1, 1917, the National Guard of Hawaii will enter another era of its already eventful history. During the stirring years of the Monarchy, the Provisional Government, and the Republic, the Guard played a leading part in Hawaiian affairs. Then, after annexation, the National Guard, as part of the Organized Militia of the United States, jogged along for many years with few changes in organizations or personnel.

Two years ago, under a new Guard administration, there came a general "shake-up" which resulted in large increases, not only in numbers of troops enrolled, but in the distribution of these troops.

During the biennial period just closing the Militia reached out and became firmly established on every island of the Hawaiian group. Where formerly only Honolulu, Hilo, Wailuku and Lahaina knew the soldiers of the territory, now nearly every village and plantation of any size on the four main islands maintains its quota of National Guard.

From a single regiment of infantry, and attached sanitary troops, the Guard grew to proportions never before dreamed possible, and on June 30, 1917, consisted of four regiments and one separate company of infantry, one troop of cavalry, one company of engineers, one company of signal corps, and two companies of coast artillery, with the required number of men of the medical, ordnance and quartermaster departments.

### Put On War Basis

But with the country at war, and the National Guard subject to call into the Federal service at any time, it has been decided that the organizations named above, at full war strength, together with the necessary reserve and depot battalions, would prove too much of a drain on the available population of the territory. Therefore, on the recommendation of the governor, the commanding general of the Hawaiian Department, and the adjutant general of Hawaii, the War Department authorized a consolidation of existing infantry organizations, by which the four regiments and one separate company will be reduced to two regiments. The reduction is in organizations rather than in numbers, for almost every man now enlisted will continue to serve with the colors.

Instead of four regiments at minimum strength, Hawaii will support two regiments at full war strength, existing regiments becoming battalions, and companies becoming platoons. It is figured by the military authorities of the National Guard and the regular army that this change in organization will result in a more compact and economic unit, and that mobilization under the new conditions will work no hardship on industrial conditions throughout the Territory, as was feared might be the case if the full four regiments and auxiliary troops had been recruited to war strength, taking some 250 officers and 9000 men away from their regular avocations.

### Troops Well Supplied

The fiscal year 1915-16 proved a trying one for the Guard, owing to the impossibility of securing equipment for newly organized units. However, the fiscal year just closing found the Hawaii Guard with almost \$330,000 of federal funds to its credit, and before the end of 1916 equipment and military stores of every description poured into the territorial supply depots, and troops which in some cases had been drilling for months without even a uniform, could be properly provided for. The enthusiasm and patriotism of officers and men had been severely tried, and had admirably stood the test.

Governor Pinkham, during whose administration the National Guard has been a vital and live issue, and Brig. Gen. Samuel I. Johnson, the adjutant general to whose unflagging energy and ability as an organizer the present size and popularity of the Guard is due, believe that the new organization will work out well, and that as soon as the usual and to-be-expected inconveniences due to the reorganization are overcome, the Guard will become a smooth-running military machine.

### 1200 Men Forced Out

The National Guard of Hawaii received a severe blow soon after the outbreak of the war with Germany, when the discharge of all married men and others with dependent families was ordered by the war department. Over 1200 of the most experienced soldiers, many of them non-commissioned officers, were swept out of the ranks by a single order, leaving gaps which it has not yet been possible to fill.

While the National Guard of Ha-

wai was not included in the mobilization order for the state guards, and while no date has yet been set for calling the local troops into the federal service, guardsmen have by no means given up hope that they will see active service in the present emergency.

Very recent instructions from the provost marshal general are to the effect that members of the National Guard of Hawaii are not required to register under the selective draft bill, and are not subject to the draft. This is taken by National Guard and by registration officials to indicate that the Hawaii guardsmen are being held subject to call in the near future.

The territorial legislature of 1917 proved a good friend to the National Guard by making liberal appropriations for its support for the biennial period commencing tomorrow. Particularly is this so in the matter of armories, provisions being made for suitable quarters for all organizations. In this connection the Guard has been greatly assisted by the plantation interests throughout the islands, who have in many cases provided temporary or permanent armories, transportation for men, land for drill grounds and rifle ranges, and by their support in general have made the present National Guard possible. The last legislature appropriated in all more than \$300,000 for the Guard, for the biennial period just commencing.

In connection with the reorganization which goes into effect tomorrow, it is interesting to note that while the militia bureau of the war department as a rule calls for more organizations from states and territories, Hawaii has been the exception to the rule, and Washington has been forced to curb the military aspirations of the citizen-soldiers.

## LETTERS

### LEECH LEADERSHIP

Editor Honolulu Star-Bulletin.  
Sir: I have noted the following paragraph of the interview with L. L. McCandless published in your issue of June 28.

Mr. McCandless says: "That improvement on Beretania street was of no benefit to me, and I take the position that the general public benefited by it, and should pay for it."

Here in one sentence Mr. McCandless shows why he is impossible. He measures everything, absolutely everything, by the yardstick of "What is there in it for me?" This is the keynote of his whole public life. He has not shown a fiber of public spirit in his makeup. His attitude is like that of the ward politician who, in a burst of honesty, said: "What has posterity done for me?"

McCandless is utterly selfish. He wants the public to pay him. His contribution to public life has always been the intensely selfish string to it.

Stripped of all partisan or factional feeling one can only regard a man prompted by such motives as thoroughly un-American—not that there are no other Americans of this type, but it is the type that with years of progress is being surely eliminated from public life. The reason for this is that men of this type are essentially leeches. They grab everything to themselves and give grudgingly to their country and their community in return. McCandless' contribution to the activities of the Democratic party are primarily for what he can get out of it.

I do not say this with any personal or partisan feeling. It is a plain statement of fact. As a leader who really does anything and lends a fair measure of broad public spirit to the progress of the community in which he seeks preferment, McCandless is impossible.

AMERICAN.

Honolulu, June 30, 1917.

## LITTLE INTERVIEWS

J. M. WESTGATE: The "Hamakua Hybrid" potato which the Star-Bulletin featured so much in its garden contest has proved practically immune to blight and I have advised all the Big Island growers to reserve the crop for seed.

SHERIFF CHARLES R. ROSE: I suspended a policeman who was not necessarily brutal for one month; another, who was found guilty by the civil service commission for brutality as charged was given a two weeks' sentence.

Arthur Huff, of Blairtown, N. J., attempted to deliver an oration against the government in the streets of Phillipsburg. When several patriotic citizens finished with him he was taken to the hospital.

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The net paid daily circulation of the Honolulu Star-Bulletin for the eight months ending May 31 was..... **6092**

### THE CHEERFUL CHERUB

I thought of something mean to say  
To such a cranky man  
I know  
And then I nobly  
held my peace—  
I kind of wish I said  
it though



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